

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, August 12, 1746.

Since our last arrived a Holland Mail.

From Wye's Letter, London, Aug. 7.

YESTERDAY the Lords read a third Time and past the Bill, with the Amendments, for the more effectually disarming the Highlands of Scotland, &c. of which Notice was sent to the Commons, who ordered the said Amendments to be taken into Consideration on Friday next, to which Time they adjourned.

'Tis strongly reported, that a Cessation of Arms is agreed upon betwixt the Austrians and Spaniards in Italy, and also a Cessation of Arms in Brabant; and they talk very much of a Congress for bringing about a general Peace.

A Quack Doctor, not far from Fleet-ditch, was this Day committed to Newgate, on Suspicion of treasonable Practices.

From the General Evening Post, Aug. 7.

From the Camp of the Allied Army in Brabant, Aug. 8.

Prince Charles entered the Town of Namur the 3d instant; his Arrival caused great Rejoicings there, and *Te Deum* was sung on the Occasion. The Magistrates treated him with a superb Repast. His Highness, after visiting the Fortifications, returned the same Night to the Army, now encamped at Tongres. Prince Charles in his Return caused some Austrian Battalions to enter the Town, in the room of the Dutch, who are withdrawn.

Newcastle, Aug. 2. We hear that the Number of Rebel Prisoners in our Goal is upwards of 100. Of these the following 25 have received Notice of Trial, viz. George Hamilton, John Ballantine, Daniel Duff, William Grant, Peter Hay, James Macculloch, James Macaulachlan, John Macaulachlan, Archibald Paton, Duncan Stuart, Alexander Stuart, William Stuart, William Stephens, John Scot, John Walker, Edmund Clavering, David Row, John Jaques Jils, George Boyd, Lewis Four, William Hall, William Hay, William Farrer, George Mill and William Murray.

The rest cast Lots, and only one in twenty of those is to be tried; the Remainder, 'tis supposed, will plead guilty and petition for Transportation. The Lots have fallen on the four following, George Saunders, William Hunter, Angus Campbell and Andrew Youll, who have also received Notice of Trial.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

An Express is arrived from Scotland, as 'tis said, with an Account that the Pretender's Son, without any Attendants, had slipped away from Badenoch, and was potting farther North into Caithness; but as a Body of the King's Troops were in close Pursuit of him, and had actually

heard of him at several Places they had passed through, it was the general Opinion he must fall into some of their Hands.

From the St. James's Evening Post, Aug. 7.

Hague, July 30. Letters from the Allied Army, dated the 28th, bring, that it was still in the same Position, and encamp'd over-against that of the French at the Distance of about half a League; that there was every Day smart Skirmishes between the advanc'd Posts of each Army, but it was questioned whether they would come to a general Battle, as well because the Situation will not permit of it, as that since the Surrender of Charleroi, the Troops under the Command of the Prince of Conti have joined Marshal Saxe, and his Army is thereby become too strong for that of the Allies.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The SPEECH of George Earl of Cromarty, asked, *Why Judgment of Death should not pass on him?*

MY LORDS,

I Have now the Misfortune to appear before your Lordships, guilty of an Offence of such a Nature as justly merits the highest Indignation of his Majesty, your Lordships and the Publick. And it was from a Conviction of my Guilt, that I did not presume to trouble your Lordships with any Defence. As I have committed Treason, it is the last Thing I would attempt to justify. My only Plea shall be your Lordships Compassion; my only Refuge his Majesty's Clemency. Under this heavy Load of Affliction, I have still the Satisfaction, my Lords, of hoping that my past Conduct before the breaking out of the Rebellion was irreproachable, as to my Attachment to the present happy Establishment both in Church and State: And in Evidence of my Affection to the Government, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, I appeal to the then Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces at Inverness, and to the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, who I am sure will do Justice to my Conduct upon that Occasion. But my Lords, notwithstanding my determined Resolution in favour of the Government, I was unhappily seduced from that Loyalty in an unguarded Moment, by the Arts of desperate and designing Men. And it is notorious, my Lords, that no sooner did I awake from that Delusion, than I felt a Remorse for my Departure from my Duty, but it was then too late.

Nothing, my Lords, remains, but to throw myself, my Life and Fortune, upon your Lordships Compassion; but of these, my Lords, as to myself, is the least Part of my suffering. I have involved an affectionate Wife with an unborn Infant as Parties of my Guilt to share its Pe-



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nalties; I have involved my eldest Son, whose Infancy and Regard to his Parents, hurried him down the Stream of Rebellion; I have involved also eight innocent Children, who must feel their Parent's Punishment before they know his Guilt. Let them, my Lords, be Pledges to his Majesty; Let them be Pledges to your Lordships; Let them be Pledges to my Country for Mercy; Let the silent Eloquence of their Grief and Tears; Let the powerful Language of innocent Nature supply my Want of Eloquence and Persuasion; Let me enjoy Mercy but no longer than I deserve it; and let me no longer enjoy Life than I shall use it to deface the Crimes I have been guilty of. Whilst I thus interceed to his Majesty through the Mediation of your Lordships for Mercy; Let my Remorse for my Guilt as a Subject; Let the Sorrow of my Heart as a Husband; Let the Anguish of my Mind as a Father, speak the Rest of my Misery. As your Lordships are Men, feel as Men, but may none of you ever suffer the smallest Part of my Anguish.

But if after all, my Lords, my Safety shall be found inconsistent with that of the Publick, and nothing but my Blood can atone for my unhappy Crime; If the Sacrifice of my Life, my Fortune and Family, is judged indispensablely necessary for stopping the loud Demands of publick Justice; and if the bitter Cup is not to pass from me, not mine, but thy Will, O God, be done.

On Monday the Lord B——d, Son of the Earl of B——, was taken up at Hammersmith by one of his Majesty's Messengers.

We are informed that four Messengers are in diligent Search after two Clerks of a publick Office.

There is an Account, that the Fleet bound to the West-Indies, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Milford, pass'd by the Madeiras the 5th of June, and all well.

As there is certain Advice, that several valuable Ships are on their Voyage for Cadix from the South Seas, some Men of War are order'd to cruize, in order to intercept them.

The French King has given Orders for demolishing Mons and Charleroy.

We hear that the Habeas Corpus Act will be farther suspended for six Months.

Yesterday Morning Admiral Lestock, with the Men of War and Transports, sail'd from St. Helen's, with a fair Wind, for Cape Breton.

It is rumoured, that Preliminaries of Peace between the contending Powers were on the Point of being sign'd, which has occasioned the Price of Stocks to rise considerably this Day.

From the London Evening Post, Aug. 7.

From the Head Quarters of Prince Charles's Army at Viler, August 7.

We were inform'd the Day before yesterday by 5200 Men from the Garrison of Namur. The Center of our Army is at Bovesse, which is but a League and half from that Town. The Right of the Enemy is but a bare League from our Left, and their Left is but a League and a half from our Right, so that our advanced Guards are within Gun-shot of the French. This near Neighbourhood gives frequent Occasions to Skirmishes, and our Light-armed Troops bring in Prisoners every Day

to this Place, where the Prince has fix'd his Head Quarters. Count Bathiani has taken up his at Ofstein, and the Prince of Waldeck is at Suarle, the rest of the Imperial Generals at Wederin and Du, the English at St. Lambert, the Hanoverians at Bovesse, the Dutch at Temploux, and the Hessians at Besinens. We have for several Days expected to be attacked by the French, and that we should have had a general and decisive Action before this Time, but we perceive by their throwing up Retrenchments, and raising Redoubts, that this is not their Way of Thinking. Prince Waldeck went the Day before yesterday to reconnoitre their Camp, and a prodigious warm Fire was made from their Works, upon his Escorte. We know not what to make of this Conduct of the Marshal Saxe, unless there be some Truth in a Report that prevails, that a Negotiation is on the Carpet, and that Breda is the Place named for a Congress; where, as some pretend, the Maquis de Puisieux is already arrived in Quality of Plenipotentiary from France; and the English and Imperial Ministers are said to be appointed, and preparing their Equipages, in order to go speedily to the same Place. Charleroy surrendred so soon from an unlucky Accident, the Garrison being repulsed in a Sally, and that so briskly, that the Enemy entred with them to the lower Town.

Paris, Aug. 5. M. Van Hoey, pursuant to Orders received from the States General, has represented, that the French Troops have rais'd Contributions upon the Territories of Maestricht, and desired that this Evil may be remedied for the future; his Majesty has thereupon given Orders, that suitable Regard shall be had to this Representation. The Departure of the King to his Army in Flanders remains fix'd to the 7th or 8th.

Brussels, Aug. 8. Charleroy having surrendred the 24th the Garrison, consisting of 1500 Men, as well Austrian as Dutch, were conducted to Valenciennes. The latter are to be sent into the interior Parts of France, and the former to the Frontier Towns.

Hague, Aug. 11. By the freshest Advices from the Allied Army, we hear, that it encamped on the 7th Instant in the Neighbourhood of St. Dennis, at the Distance of only half a League from M. Saxe, whose Camp is now at Gemblours. This General seems to have no other Design but to secure a favourable Position 'till the French King arrives.

L O N D O N, Aug. 7.

There being great Room to suspect that a certain General in the Confederate Army in the Netherlands may have Orders *not to fight*, it is said, that the principal Article of a certain Nobleman's Commission, who is going abroad, will effectually quicken the Resolutions of the H—M—ght—es; that Article tending to nothing less (in case they will not turn over a new Leaf) than absolutely preventing the D—ch from enjoying any longer the Benefit of being *Carriers* to the Enemies of Britain during the War, by making *all* Products and Manufactures of such Enemies fall under the Denomination of *contraband Goods* when taken in D—ch Bottoms.

It is now said, that the Reports which have been for several Days past industriously propagated, to the Disadvantage of some Persons of *high Distinction*, do not appear to have any just Foundation.

His Prussian Majesty is highly offended with the *Dutch News Writers*, for representing him as upon the Point of coming to a *fresh Rapture* with the Empress-Queen.

The Letters from Amsterdam of the 12 Instant, N. S. give an Account, that they had Advice by the Way of Hambourg, that his Danish Majesty died the 6th Instant, N. S. after a tedious Indisposition.

CHRISTIAN VI. King of Denmark, was born December 9. 1699, and succeeded to the Crown October 13, 1730. He was a Prince that merited and won the Affections of his People, whose *Tranquillity* and *Commerce* he made it his chief Study to promote. His Son Prince Frederick, who married Louisa, youngest Princess of Great Britain, has always given the justest Hopes to his Countrymen that he will prove a worthy Successor of such a Father. He was born March 31, 1730.

The Lords of Session in Scotland, are order'd by the House of Peers, to prepare a Bill against the ensuing Sessions of Parliament for taking off and laying aside the Vassalages that are subject to divers Persons of Distinction in Scotland, they being thought, as it has plainly appear'd, (not only now but heretofore) to be of ill Consequence.

By the Express arriv'd in 25 Days from Cape Breton there is an Account, that the Express which Admiral Martin had sent to inform them of the sailing of the *Brest Fleet* was arriv'd there; and as Commodore Knowles, the Governor, had nine Men of War of the Line, &c. and 6000 Land Forces, they were no ways apprehensive of Danger.

Bank Stock 136 1/2 half. India Stock 179 1/2 half to 184. South Sea Stock 108 1/2 half to 109.

EDINBURGH, August 12.

This Morning passed through this City, in their Way to Carlisle, the Prisoners from Perth, confined these two Nights past in the Canongate Jail, and a few others, who, being under Examination, were not sent off last Week, being in all 61, under the former Escorte. The Gentlemen were brought up in a Coach, the private Men on Foot, and four sick Prisoners were carried on two Carts.

From the GLASGOW JOURNAL, Aug. 11.

Philadelphia, May 22. Last Saturday the Rev. Mr. Whitefield came hither from Lewistown, having preached ten times upon the Road. After a Fortnight he goes for Maryland, and other Parts from whence he has received Invitations.

From a Gentleman who saw the French Cutter in which Sullivan and O-Neil went on board at S. Uist in the Beginning of July (as mentioned in this Paper of the 20th ult.) we have the following Description, That she was Sloop-rigged, about 50 Tons Burthen, with her Main Mast hanging ast, Pink-sternd, had 3 Carriage Guns on each Side, and Swivels all round, with about 30 Men.

Mr. Lorimer of the Glasgow Packer, mentioned in our last, gives exactly the same Description of the French Cutter he saw at Bergen about the middle of July, on board of which were the young Pretender, and Cameron of Lochiel; and further adds, That Alexander Wallace Esq; the British Consul, on hearing what was said, applied to the Governor to have her searched, which he refused, and on which the said Consul protested.

By our Advices this Week from the Highlands, the Glasgow Man of War has taken a French Cutter, with several Officers on Board, and carried her into the Horse-*Shoe*. This Cutter had no Guns.

We hear that Major General Campbel is returned to Inverary, and his Son, the Colonel, to Strontian, and that Captain Scot is in Appin.

The Affair which happened lately at Stirling, in whipping a Townsman without the Sentence of a Magistrate, gives general Disgust; but People's Minds are made easy, on seeing that the Judges exert themselves, in correcting this and other Abuses complained of, and their doing so is likely to have very good Effects all over the Country.

Leith, Aug. 12. Arrived here the John's Endeavour of and from Hull, Cockwell, the Good Intent of and from Stockton, Smith, and the Two Brothers of and from ditto, Heartburn, all with Oats, Pease, Wheat, &c. And just now came in the Magdalen of Leith, Mackenzie, from South Carolina with Rice; and three more Ships came into this Road Yesterday from the said Port.

Sailed the Jean of Leith, Bachop, for Inverness; the Euphame of Aberdour, Ballingal, for Aberdeen; the Henry of Dundee, Greig, for Perth; and the Margaret of and for Zetland, all with Goods to the said Places: The Margaret of Frazerburgh, Cheves, for Newcasttle with Kelp; and the Cumberland of ditto, Smith, for Limekilus and Norway.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

That there is a COACH and 6 good Horses to let out: from John Smervell's Gun smith in Canongate, for York, Scarborough, London, Bath, or any Part on the Road, on the 20th or 21st Instant. To be performed by Thomas Bond.

That JOHN CHALMER of GADGIRTH, Esq being resolved to preserve the GAME upon and within his Lands and Barony of Gadgirth, in the Shire of Air, and also his Fishing of Salmon and Trouts, and all other Fishes in the Waters of Air and Coat, and likewise his Woods and Planting, and Fences thereof, and having a Power of Forfeiture: Therefore that none presume to shoot, hunt or fish in his said Waters and Barony with Guns, Dogs, Nets or otherwise, or cut or destroy his Woods and Planting, or Fences thereof; otherwise they shall be prosecuted according to Law and Acts of Parliament, both Scots and British, made thereupon.

To be SOLD by voluntary Roup and Sale at Saltpanhall, three Miles East from Dunbar, on Friday the 22d of August instant, betwixt the Hours of 10 and 12 Forenoon, Nineteen and a half Hogheads of SPECK and BLUBBER, taken from a Whalebone Whale lately thrown on Shore at Saltpanhall, near Dunbar. The said Speck and Blubber will be shown by Alexander Pringle Merchant in Dunbar at any Time before the Sale: And the Articles of Roup are to be seen in the Hands of the said Alexander Pringle at Dunbar, and of William Wilfon junior Writer, at his House in Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh.

*** These do give Notice to all concerned, That upon Application made by the annual Committee of the Convention of ROYAL BOROUGHs, to the Right Honourable the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY; Their Lordships have ordered his Majesty's Sloop *The SWALLOW* to proceed to the Frith of Murray, and to take all the Trade that are willing to accompany him, under his Convoy, and see them safely to the River Thames, and then to return back with the Trade to Leith, where the *Swallow* is to enquire for all Trade bound to the Southward, and take them under his Convoy, and see them in Safety off the several Ports they are bound to, as far as the Note.

WHEREAS several Frauds have been committed by Printers and Hawkers in North-Britain, in printing, selling and exposing to Sale, Almanacks, Pamphlets, and News Papers, not duly stamped, or which have not paid the Duties imposed thereupon by Act of Parliament; The Honourable the COMMISSIONERS of his Majesty's STAMP-DUTIES have thought proper to order the Heads of the several Laws imposing these Duties and Penalties annexed thereto, to be published; and every Person who shall be found acting contrary to these Laws, are to be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour.

By the Act 9^o Anna,

Every Almanack for one Year or less, printed on one Side only of one Sheet or Piece of Paper, pays of Duty One Penny.

Every other Almanack for one Year, Two Pence.
And if for several Years, pays only for three Years.

PENALTIES.

Every Person printing, selling or exposing to Sale, Almanacks before duly stamped, forfeits Ten Pounds; the one Half to his Majesty, and the other Half to the Informer, with full Costs of Suit.

By the Act 10^o Anna,

All Books and Papers commonly called Pamphlets, and all News Papers, or Papers containing publick News, Intelligence or Occurrences, pay the Duties following.

Every such Pamphlet or Paper, contained in half a Sheet or less, One Halfpenny.

Every such Pamphlet or Paper (larger than half a Sheet, not exceeding a Sheet) One Penny.

Every such Pamphlet or Paper larger than one Sheet, and not exceeding six Sheets in Octavo, or in a lesser Page, twelve Sheets in Quarto or twenty Sheets in Folio, Two Shillings Sterling for every Sheet, which shall be contained in one printed Copy thereof; and must, within 14 Days after Publication, be brought to the Stamp-Office next adjacent, to be entred, and a Receipt indorsed thereon for the Duty.

PENALTIES.

All Pamphlets and News Papers, except those larger than one Sheet, must be stamped before printed; and every Person printing or selling the same, before duly stamped, forfeits Ten Pounds, with Costs.

All Pamphlets larger than one Sheet, not duly entred at the Stamp-Office as aforesaid, the Printer and Publish-

er forfeit all the Copies, and Twenty Pounds Penalty, with Costs.

Every Person that shall sell, or expose to Sale, any Pamphlets, without the true Name and Place of Abode of some known Person, by or for whom the same was printed or published, written or printed thereupon, forfeits for every Offence Twenty Pounds, with Costs.

All pecuniary Penalties are Half to his Majesty, and the other Half, with full Costs, to the Informer.

By the Act 11^o George I.

No Mercuries, Journals, or News Papers, are to be deemed Pamphlets, but must pay One Penny for each Sheet, and One Halfpenny for each half Sheet on which the same shall be printed, under the same Penalties of the Act 10^o Anna.

By the Act 16^o of his present Majesty,

Justices of the Peace are empowered to commit to the House of Correction, for any Time not exceeding three Months, all Persons that shall hawk, sell, utter, or expose to Sale, News Papers not duly stamped, upon the Oath of one or more credible Witnesses; and the Informer is intitled to a Reward of Twenty Shillings for each Person convicted.

By Order of the Commissioners,
JOHN YOUNG Solicitor.

† That the FIVE-FOOT COAL and SPLINTY COAL, and whole other Seams of Coal at Urquhart near Dunfermline, belonging to Miss Murray Kynynmound of Melgund, are to be SETT in Tack for a Term of three, four or five Years, by way of publick Roup, in the House of Matthew Keir late Baillie of Dunfermline, upon Friday the 15th of August 1746, between the Hours of 2 and 3 Afternoon.—The Articles and Conditions of the Sett are to be seen in the Hands of Andrew Chalmer Writer in Edinburgh, at his House opposite to the Court of Guard there, and also in the Hands of the said Matthew Keir, and of William Black junior, Writer in Dunfermline, who, or either of them, can inform particularly of the State and Condition of the Coal, and will show the same to any having a Mind to offer.

Upon Thursday the 14th Day of August instant, betwixt the Hours of 10 and 12 Forenoon, within the House of George Vint at Gilmerton the following Particulars are to be disposed of by way of Roup, viz.

A Parcel of fine OLD LEE HAY, of this Year's Growth, to be sold; This Year's FOGGAGE of the Park whereon it grew, called the Dear-park of Gilmerton, and the said PARK for a Year after Candlemas next, to be sett; And the GARDEN and PIGEON HOUSE of Gilmerton, to be sett for a Term of three Years, or longer, after Martinmas next.—The Subjects may be viewed at any Time before the Day of Roup, on calling at the Mansion-house of Gilmerton;—and the Conditions of Sale or Sett respectively are to be seen in the Hands of Andrew Chalmer Writer in Edinburgh, at his House opposite to the Court of Guard, and in the Hands of Robert Baird Tenant in Grange near Gilmerton.

EDINBURGH: Printed for THOMAS RUDDIMAN and COMPANY, and sold at the Printing-house in the Parliament-close; where Advertisements and Subscriptions are taken in.